March 29, 1770. NUMB. 2153.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BURLINGTON.

The SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Jerſey, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

I AM much concerned, that there ſhould be any Occaſion for calling a Meeting of the Legiſlature ſo ſoon after the late Seſſion. But however inconvenient it may be to your private Affairs, or expenſive to the Province, you will find, by the Papers which will be laid before you, that it is a Meaſure made abſolutely neceſſary by the late tumultuous and riotous Proceedings in the County of Monmouth. A conſiderable Body of People of that County, ſpirited up by ſome factious deſigning Perſons, aſſembled themſelves at Freehold, on the Day appointed for holding the County Court there, in January laſt, and armed with Clubs, and other offenſive Weapons, did, by their Threats and outrageous Behaviour, ſo inſult the Magiſtrates and Officers of the Court, when on their Way to the Court-houſe, that they judged it neither ſafe nor prudent to attempt opening the Court. They therefore, after making a Record of the Riot, broke up, and returned to their reſpective Homes; by which Means, it has become requiſite, before another Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Seſſions can be held there, that an Act of Aſſembly be paſſed, for reviving and continuing the Proceſs and Proceedings lately depending therein to the next ſucceeding Court, which will be on the fourth Tueſday of the enſuing Month.

The chief Pretence given out by the Leaders of theſe deluded People, in Juſtification of their riotous and unwarrantable Proceedings, is, I underſtand, that the Lawyers have oppreſſed them with exorbitant Coſts in bringing Suits for Debt, &c. Whether this Charge is well or ill founded, I cannot take upon me poſitively to ſay, but this I know, let it be ever ſo juſt, it does not leſſen the Heinouſneſs of their Offence. If the People are aggrieved, there are legal Methods of complaining---there are legal Methods of obtaining Redreſs. For Inſtance, in the preſent Caſe, if the Practitioners of the Law have really charged the People with exceſſive and illegal Coſts, the Law has already provided a competent Remedy: They can apply to the Judges of the County Courts, and have the Lawyers Bills taxed, and even re-taxed, if they think it neceſſary. If they apprehend any Injuſtice has been done them in ſuch Taxation, they can apply to the Juſtices of the Supream Court, who, it is not to be doubted, will rectify any Errors that may be found therein. Should it, however, happen, that they conceive themſelves injured by the Determination of theſe Officers, or that theſe Officers ſhould deny or delay doing them Juſtice, a Complaint may be made to the Governor and Council, who, they muſt be aſſured, from many late Inſtances, will pay Attention to the Complaints of the meaneſt, even tho' they may affect the higheſt Perſons in the Community, and omit nothing in their Power to enſure the ſtrict and impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice. But, even ſuppoſing the contrary, and that all the Officers of Government ſhould neglect or refuſe doing their Duty in this Reſpect, have they not ſtill a Door left open for their Complaints in the Houſe of Aſſembly, the Repreſentatives of the People? A Body who, on ſuch Occaſions, have an undiſputed Right to conſider themſelves as the Grand Inqueſt of the Colony---to enquire into the Grievances complained of by the People---and who have it in their Power, by many legal and conſtitutional Ways, and particularly by a direct Application to the King, the Fountain of Juſtice, to procure all the Relief the Nature of the Caſe will admit of.

How unjuſtifiable then is the Conduct of theſe People? They have refuſed taking thoſe regular Steps, which the Law and Conſtitution have pointed out to them. Their firſt Method of making known their Complaints, was, to aſſemble in a riotous Manner in July laſt, and endeavour to prevent the Lawyers, who are legal Officers of the Court, from entering the Court-houſe, and doing their Clients Buſineſs. They were, however, at that Time, oppoſed with Spirit by the Magiſtrates and others, the Riot quelled, and the principal Ringleaders committed to Goal. A Court of Oyer and Terminer was ſome Time after held in the County, and thoſe Perſons appearing to have ſome Remorſe for their paſt Conduct, lenient Meaſures were thought moſt adviſeable by the Court, and were accordingly adopted, by which Means none of them were brought to that Puniſhment they juſtly deſerved.------ Here, it was hoped, the Diſturbances in that County would have ended, eſpecially as the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſoon after made a particular Enquiry into their pretended Grievances, and ſpent a conſiderable Time therein, without being able to find any Charges of Conſequence proved againſt any of the Lawyers complained of. But it ſo happened, as it has often happened before, where Government has thought proper to adopt lenient Meaſures on the firſt Commiſſion of Crimes of this Nature, that the People did not attribute theſe Meaſures to any real Diſpoſition to Lenity, but to Motives of Fear, and Apprehenſions of Danger. In Fact, they were thereby encouraged to believe, they might ſet themſelves up in Defiance of all Authority, and act in the Manner we are told in Scripture that the Jews did "*in thoſe Days when there was no King in Iſrael-----no Government or Magiſtrate that might put them to Shame in any Thing-----but every Man did that which was right in his own Eyes.*" The Conſequence of which was, they aſſembled in far greater Numbers, entered into a Sett of Reſolves, ſome of them treaſonable, and at the Time when the County Court was to have been held in January laſt, they, as I have before mentioned, entirely prevented any Proceedings in the Buſineſs that ought to have been tranſacted there.

Beſides theſe Riots in Monmouth, there was one of a ſimilar Nature in Eſſex, on the 9th of laſt January; but by the virtuous and ſpirited Conduct of the Sheriff, Magiſtrates, and a Number of the well diſpoſed Inhabitants of the County, the Rioters were ſuppreſſed, and many of them bound over to anſwer to the next Court.

Upon my receiving Information of theſe audacious Inſults to Government, I ſummoned a Meeting of His Majeſty's Council at Amboy, and, by their Advice, immediately iſſued Commiſſions for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer in the Counties of Monmouth and Eſſex, that the Diſturbers of the Peace in thoſe Counties might be brought to as ſpeedy Juſtice as poſſible. And, in order to add Weight and Dignity to the Commiſſions, I appointed a Number of Gentlemen of Rank and Character, to aſſiſt the Juſtices of the Supream Court in the Execution of them; ſeveral of whom very chearfully undertook the Service, though at an inclement Seaſon, for which the Public is much indebted to them. The Courts have ſince been held, and I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that in Eſſex the Rioters were tried, convicted, and puniſhed according to their Demerits, and every good Purpoſe that could be hoped for or expected from the Commiſſion, ſeems to have been attained. I heartily wiſh I could give you the ſame Information reſpecting Monmouth. But the Grand Jury, for Reaſons beſt known to themſelves, ſpent near a Week before they would make any Enquiry into the Riot of January laſt, though they well knew it was the principal Intent for which the Court was held, and they had the Bills laid before them on the ſecond Day of the Court, and all the Witneſſes were attending. The Reſult was, that after altering the Bill, they indicted about 20 Men for the Riot, but ſo long a Time had elapſed before this was done, that the Court, ſome of the Members of which were to attend this Seſſion (and the Defendants declaring they were not ready for Trial, ſome of their Witneſſes being out of the County) found themſelves under a Neceſſity of riſing without bringing them to a Trial at that Time, and the Parties were therefore bound over to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in that County.

I think it neceſſary to mention to you, Gentlemen, that the *only Complaint* of Grievance which has been made to me on this Occaſion, is contained in a Petition I received *ſince* the laſt Riot, from about 30 or 40 Perſons, who ſtile themſelves, *The Freeholders, Inhabitants of the County of Monmouth.* But this contains only a general Charge againſt Lawyers in general, unſupported by a ſingle Fact againſt any one of them. How can theſe People expect that Government will take Notice of Accuſations of this Nature? What would they think if any Attention was paid to ſuch general Allegations againſt themſelves? There is no Man in the Province that would more readily join in any Meaſures neceſſary for the Removal of any real Grievance of the People than myſelf: But, at the ſame Time, I ſhould be much wanting in my Duty to the People themſelves, if I did not uſe my utmoſt Endeavours to have Examples made of thoſe who, on any Pretence, dare to inſult the Laws and Authority of Government. In the preſent Caſe, however, I am by no Means ſatisfied that the Grievance they now particularly complain of, has any real Exiſtence. On the contrary, it appears to me, that this Cry againſt the Lawyers is only raiſed to deceive us, and that the Unwillingneſs of ſome, and the Inability of others, to pay their juſt Debts, are the true Cauſes of all their outrageous Conduct; in which they are encouraged to perſevere by the general Licentiouſneſs of the Times, and the Countenance they receive from ſome Perſons, who are ambitious of becoming popular, even at the Riſque of diſtreſſing their Country.

The Reaſons which, among others, incline me to adopt this Opinion are, firſt, Becauſe you, *Gentlemen of the Aſſembly*, notwithſtanding you ſpent ſo much Time, and took ſo much Trouble at the laſt Seſſion, in enquiring into the Charges againſt the Lawyers, were not able to diſcover any Thing in their Diſfavour, but what was really ſo trivial as to be ſcarcely worth Notice, and could not, with any Propriety, be deemed a public Grievance. And in the next Place, becauſe I am credibly informed, that, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held laſt Week for the Trial of the Rioters at Monmouth, though the Grand Jury took uncommon Pains in ſearching for, and enquiring into Facts againſt the Lawyers, in order to found Indictments againſt them, the whole Amount of what they could find to charge them all with, was but about Fifty Shillings. Three Practitioners were, however, indicted for their Quotas of this trifling Sum. Two of them being preſent, immediately put themſelves on their Trial. One of theſe had two Indictments found againſt him, but the Petit Jury, in a very ſhort Time, acquitted him of the firſt, and the other was diſcharged at the Requeſt of the Proſecutor, who acknowledged himſelf miſtaken, and therefore could not ſupport his Charge. The Court being of Opinion that the Matter charged againſt the other Gentleman preſent was not indictable, ordered the Indictment to be quaſhed.---The Lawyer who was abſent, being ſick at home, could not attend, and is yet to take his Trial.

Such being the Caſe, our chief Attention, at this Time, ought to be engaged in providing for the due Support of the Laws, and Authority of Government. This, indeed, muſt at all Events be done, and with your Aſſiſtance, Gentlemen, may be eaſily effected. For ſo deſirable a Purpoſe, I think it my Duty to recommend to you the Paſſing,

1. An Act for reviving and continuing the Militia Law, which expired at the laſt Seſſion.

2. An Act for the better preventing Tumults, and riotous Aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing the Rioters. In this Act you will probably think it expedient, for the Security of your own Properties, and thoſe of the good People of the Colony, to add Clauſes for puniſhing with exemplary Severity thoſe who forcibly oppoſe the holding or proceeding in the Buſineſs of any Court of Juſtice, or forcibly hinder the Sale of any Lands or Goods taken in Execution by the Sheriffs of the Province, and alſo to enable the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, on particular and extraordinary Occaſions, where Circumſtances may make it neceſſary for the public Peace and Safety, to try Perſons guilty of ſuch Crimes in ſome other County than that wherein the Offence was committed. A Law of this Kind has been heretofore paſſed in this Province, and in other Parts of the King's Dominions, but never on any Occaſion more neceſſary than the preſent.

3. An Act to compel the Reparation and Strengthening of Priſons, as often as may be neceſſary, in ſome Manner more ſpeedy and effectual than at preſent.

4. An Act to provide a Fund (ſome limited Sum) for anſwering ſuch contingent and extraordinary Expences as may happen on Emergencies, for the Service of this Province.----They have a Proviſion of this Kind in the Colony of New-York, as well as in ſeveral other Colonies. Such a Proviſion, indeed, ought to be in all Governments at all Times, but more eſpecially in this Province at this Juncture.

Theſe, Gentlemen, are the principal Matters I have to recommend to your Conſideration at this Time, and I have been the more particular, as I think them of the utmoſt Conſequence to the future Welfare and Proſperity of the Province. The riotous Diſpoſition which too many of the People have lately manifeſted in ſeveral Parts of this Colony, particularly in the County of Monmouth, where it firſt appeared, is of the moſt dangerous Nature, and, if not timely and vigorouſly oppoſed and ſubdued, will, in the natural Courſe of Things, ſpread itſelf from County to County. Artful and deſigning Perſons will take the Lead, who will be every Day inventing new Grievances, and riſing higher and higher in their Demands. Laws, the beſt Cement of Societies, will be broken with Impunity. The regular Adminiſtration of Juſtice, which is the very Eſſence of Government, will be totally obſtructed. Anarchy and Confuſion will then enſue, and the moſt deſpotic and worſt of all Tyrannies----the Tyranny of the Mob----muſt at length involve all in one common Ruin.

Council Chamber, March 16, 1770.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Province of New-Jerſey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of His Majeſty's COUNCIL for the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

TO receive our hearty Thanks for calling this Meeting of the Legiſlature, which appears, at this Time, to be highly neceſſary, to concert proper Meaſures for the due Support of the Dignity of Government, and the Maintenance of the Laws and Conſtitution of this Colony. The ſpirited and prudent Steps taken by your Excellency to ſuppreſs the tumultuous and dangerous Attempts of a Number of infatuated People, in Obſtruction of the due Adminiſtration of Juſtice, muſt afford a ſenſible Pleaſure to every Well-wiſher of the Peace of the Province.

If it be admitted, that ſome Individuals of the Community had been oppreſſed by unneceſſary and exceſſive Coſts, charged by ſome of the Profeſſors of the Law; yet ſurely that cannot be deemed a ſufficient Juſtification for raiſing a Clamour againſt the whole of that Profeſſion; much leſs can it poſſibly excuſe ſuch riotous Proceedings as have been lately manifeſted, to the endangering of the public Peace, Credit, and Happineſs of the Colony. Yet ſuch have been frequently the Effects of a fooliſh Credulity, raiſed and promoted by artful and miſchievous Men, who, under ſpecious Pretences of the beſt Deſigns, and of promoting the moſt amiable and glorious Cauſe, have deceived the Thoughtleſs into thoſe very Follies and Crimes, which, at firſt, they might have intended to oppoſe and defeat. Hiſtory abundantly confirms the Truth of this Obſervation, and the preſent Subject of our Deliberations, affords a very ſtriking additional Proof. A Number of Men (ſome of whom perhaps meant well at firſt) with their Paſſions raiſed by a popular Cry of Grievances, inſtead of taking the legal and conſtitutional Meaſures enumerated by your Excellency, have entered into Combinations, under Pretence of redreſſing thoſe Grievances, which, from their very Nature and Tendency, muſt produce Effects infinitely more pernicious and deſtructive than the Diſtreſſes they complain of. Deſigning Men, of deſperate Fortunes, made ſo, perhaps, by their own Folly and Extravagance, have, doubtleſs, taken the Advantage of the too general Prejudices, to enflame this Spirit of Contention and Diſorder; that they might thereby the better ſcreen themſelves, and obtain Delays of Juſtice, in Confuſions of their own making.----Theſe, we hope, will de diſcovered, and treated according to their juſt Demerits.

The ſeveral important Matters recommended in your Excellency's Speech, to prevent future Offences of the like Kind, and for ſupporting the Dignity of Government, are under our moſt ſerious Conſideration; and we aſſure your Excellency, that we ſhall purſue every Meaſure, in our Power, that ſhall appear moſt likely to anſwer thoſe deſirable Ends. We alſo join with your Excellency, in declaring that we will moſt heartily unite in any Expedient neceſſary for the Removal of any real Grievance of the People; and, at the ſame time, that we will give our utmoſt Aſſiſtance in Support of the Laws, and the regular Adminiſtration of Juſtice.

By Order of the Houſe,
STIRLING, Speaker.

Council Chamber, March 20, 1770.

His EXCELLENCY's Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Addreſs contains ſuch Sentiments, as cannot fail of meeting with my Thanks and Approbation. I have not the leaſt Doubt but that you will, as you have always hitherto done, afford me every Aſſiſtance which may be in your Power, in promoting the Welfare, Security and Happineſs, of the good People of this Province.

Copy of a LETTER *to* CHARLES THOMSON, *one of the Secretaries of the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *read before the Society, and printed by their Direction.*

SIR,

FROM the Invitation given by the American Philoſophical Society, in Meſſieus Hall and Sellers's Paper, of the 11th of January, and for the Uſe of the Public, I ſhall give ſome Hints which ariſe from my own Obſervations of Silk Worms, &c.

In the Spring of 1769, having been preſented with * *Pullein* on the Culture of Silk, and ſome Eggs of the *Georgian Worms*, I depoſited them in a Room on the South-Eaſt Part of our Houſe, the ſecond Floor, where the Froſts of March could not affect them, nor was the Place ſo warm, that they would hatch before Food from the Mulberry could be procured to nouriſh the Worms. The Event anſwered my Expectations, for the *tiny* Creatures appeared about the 5th of May. The white Mulberry had not as yet apparently vegitated, and I got the Buds of the black, which anſwered the Purpoſe, till Nature produced the Leaves to feed them, but I made uſe of them no longer than until I could obtain the Leaves of the white Mulberry, which came out ſome Days after.

I now placed my Worms in a Room, on the North Part of our Houſe, on the ſame Floor with the other, becauſe I was afraid the approaching Heat on the South would be too great, in which I afterwards found I was right.---I then followed *Pullein*'s Directions, with ſome ſmall Variations, and found they anſwered our Climate, and particularly took Care to feed the Worms plentifully 8 or 10 Days before I expected them to ſpin, becauſe on this Part of the Proceſs, that Gentleman very juſtly obſerves, depends the Goodneſs and Quantity of the Silk.

At length, on the 12th of June, the wiſhed for Time arrived, my Worms began to ſpin, and at the End of 3 or 4 Days each had finiſhed his Ball, ſo that in a Week, or ſomewhat more, I had 1500 or 2000 Cocoons.

Hitherto the Buſineſs had been eaſy, indeed pleaſing to me; you know it muſt be agreeable to one to ſee 2000 Labourers engaged in one's immediate Intereſt, I the ſole Proprietreſs, and *Finery* the intended Conſequence. I ſay hitherto the Affair had gone ſmoothly on, but now an arduous Matter appeared, which was the Winding. I got a Reel on *Pullein*'s Plan. Some Difficulty aroſe about the Heat of the Water; ſometimes it was too hot, and the Silk came

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

* PULLEIN, *an Author well approved; ſome Extracts from his Treatiſe on the Culture of Silk, will be ſoon publiſhed.*

After Governor FRANKLIN's *Speech, and the* COUNCIL's *Addreſs, &c. were put to Preſs, the Addreſs of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of New-Jerſey came to hand, and is as follows.*

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of Nova-Cæſarea, or New-Jerſey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the REPRESENTATIVES of the ſaid Colony, in General Aſſembly convened.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

HEARTILY grieved at the Occaſion of our Meeting at this Time, we cannot ſufficiently expreſs the Concern we feel, That there ſhould be Perſons in this Government ſo loſt to a Senſe of their ineſtimable Privileges, as not to diſtinguiſh between the Uſe and Abuſe of them: And that becauſe ſome may have been, and others imagined themſelves ſeverely treated and oppreſſed by a particular Sett of Men, that therefore they would deprive both themſelves and others, who never offended them, of one of the greateſt Bulwarks of Engliſh Liberty, a free Court, wherein all Perſons whatever have, and ought to have, an undoubted Right to appear, according to the Mode of our excellent Conſtitution, to hear and be heard, make known their Complaints, and have them redreſſed.---There are, or have been, Abuſes in moſt or all Profeſſions; if theſe were to operate againſt their Uſe, what would be the Conſequence but a total Deprivation of all the Benefits attending the due Execution of them? Where the Law and Conſtitution have provided Remedies in any Caſe, theſe, and theſe only, ought to be purſued. With reſpect to any Abuſes or Oppreſſion from the Practitioners of the Law, the legal Modes of Redreſs are juſtly pointed out by your Excellency, plain and eaſy to the meaneſt Capacity, and to which in general we know of but one Objection; that the People oppreſſed are ſometimes not of ſufficient Ability to proſecute their Complaints; but this can have no Exiſtence, when it is conſidered, that there are none ſo poor, but may make known their Diſtreſſes by Petition to the Aſſembly, or to the Members thereof, who live in their County; and from the paſt Conduct of this Houſe, it muſt be evident, that, as the grand Inqueſt of the Province, Attention will be always paid to the Complaints of the People.---There are few but what have, or may have, in future, a lawful and honourable, and, we think, the beſt Remedy, in their own Hands againſt any Abuſes from the Practitioners of the Law; an honeſt Care to fulfil Contracts, and a patriotic Spirit of Frugality and Induſtry, would ſoon make this evident. We are, however, and ſhall be, at all Times ready to hear, and, as far as may be in our Power, redreſs every real Grievance, that may come to our Knowledge.

We could not, through Concern for theſe deluded People, but thus far lament their unhappy Miſtake. Government muſt be ſupported, and the Laws duly executed. From the ſtricteſt Attention to theſe Points we can never vary. Our Regard for good Order, and the Peace of the Province, calls loudly upon us to thank your Excellency for the Care you have taken, that the public Tranquility might be preſerved; at the ſame Time we are well aſſured, it is neceſſary there ſhould be a Regulation in the Practice of the Law, which we believe would greatly contribute to quiet the Minds of the People, if not totally prevent ſuch tumultuous Proceedings in future; and we hope, if any Remedy can be provided, ſo that the heavy Expence ſometimes attending Law Suits may be regulated and leſſened, it will have your Concurrence.

And we cannot but expreſs the great Satisfaction we feel at the virtuous Conduct and Spirit ſhewn by the Magiſtrates, Sheriff, and People of the County of Eſſex, in ſuppreſſing the firſt Appearance of Riot in that County. Had a like Spirit been exerted in Monmouth, it probably had prevented the Diſturbances ſince.

We, on our Part, do aſſure your Excellency, we ſhall ever diſcountenance ſuch riotous Proceedings, and will heartily join in all neceſſary Meaſures to bring every Offender to condign Puniſhment, and for enſuring Obedience to the Laws: For this ſalutary Purpoſe, we ſhall give due Conſideration to what your Excellency hath recommended.

As the Perſons accuſed of the late Riots have been, and are, in a Way of Trial, according to Law, we cannot think it neceſſary, at preſent, to alter the conſtitutional and eſtabliſhed Mode of Trial, to another County, nor will it be neceſſary, at this Time, to make any Proviſion for Expences, that may hereafter ariſe. As the Aſſembly of this Colony have always honourably paid the extraordinary Exigences of Government, ſo your Excellency may be aſſured, ſhould the like Diſorders occaſion it, we ſhall not be wanting in our Duty to defray the Expences.

We muſt take Notice to your Excellency, that the Meeting of the Aſſembly, at this Time, ought to have been at Amboy, according to eſtabliſhed Cuſtom; and however the Neceſſity of the Buſineſs now to be done, may excuſe our going into it, we deſire it may not be drawn into Precedent.

By Order of the Houſe,

March 20, CORTLAND SKINNER, Speaker.

1770.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Aſſurances you give me of diſcountenancing riotous Proceedings, and of joining in all neceſſary Meaſures to bring Offenders to condign Puniſhment, cannot but afford me ſenſible Pleaſure, and muſt, if followed by a ſuitable Conduct on your Part, effectually prevent ſuch dangerous Diſorders in future.

LONDON, December 28.

THE Friends of the Miniſtry, *and thoſe who are denominated* the Flying Squadron, *having found, in moſt parts of the country, ſuch a thorough diſapprobation of their meaſures laſt winter, that ſeveral of them (whoſe future elections are* problematical) *will not attend at the beginning of an enſuing meeting, but wait till the firſt heat is over, in order to diſcover on which ſide* is the beſt of the lay.

By an Officer on board Commodore Byron's fleet, we are aſſured, that the Newfoundland fiſhery has turned out better this ſeaſon than for many years paſt, every ſhip having come away with her full complement; and we are alſo informed, that, notwithſtanding the many reports to the contrary, the French have not made the ſmalleſt encroachments in thoſe parts.

Dec. 30. *The national debt of this and our ſiſter kingdom, Ireland, ſeems to terrify ſeveral among the monied men, who, in our preſent diſtractions, with ſo heavy a burthen, do not think their property would be over-ſafe in the publick funds, eſpecially in caſe of another war as expenſive as the laſt.*

It is ſaid that a noble Lord, who lately matched a certain caſt-off Dutcheſs is, in the jockey phraſe, already ſick of the lay, *and would willingly* pay forfeit.

From the 15th of November to the 22d inſtant incluſive, the Eaſt-India company have entered for their outward bound trade, of the woollen manufacture, and other home commodities, to the amount of 213,000 l. and as yet not near one half of their ſhips are freighted.

Jan. 11. *It is certain that the Welch Petition was Yeſterday delivered to his Majeſty by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and moſt graciouſly received.*

Jan. 13. *The patriotic Lord Camden, and his Friend Mr. Dunning, are ſtill in Place, and it is ſaid they will not reſign; ſo that if the Miniſtry do not chooſe to have an honeſt Man among them,* they muſt be turned out.

It is ſaid the Miniſtry having had a Conſultation what they ſhall do with the Marquis of Granby, have reſolved, that it is not prudent to turn him out at this Time.

A certain Baronet, of the moſt reſpectable Character, and of very great and extenſive Influence, declared in a once *auguſt Aſſembly, that that Aſſembly had* betrayed the Rights and Intereſts of their Conſtituents. *This he not only aſſerted, but (on ſome very gentle Animadverſion from an Opponent) claiming the Right of Explanation, he ſaid,* "*Leſt I ſhould be miſunderſtood,* this Houſe has betrayed the Rights and Intereſts of their Conſtituents."

In Conſequence of the above Declaration, we are told, that our virtuous Miniſters have reſolved that he ſhall be expelled, and David Roche, Eſq; commonly known by the Name of Tiger Roche, is to be a Candidate in his Stead, for the largeſt County in England. No Doubt can be aſcertained of his Succeſs, as Two Votes are already ſecured for that Purpoſe.

SALEM, March 13.

A ſtaunch Whig, who is a true Lover of this his native Country, deſires that the following Paragraphs may be inſerted.

So enraged are the People at the late horrid Maſſacre in Boſton, that, it is thought, if a proper Signal ſhould be given, not leſs than 1500 Men, from this Town and Marblehead, would turn out at a Minute's Warning, to revenge the Murders, and ſupport the Rights of the inſulted and much abuſed Inhabitants of Boſton.

It is hoped that the Inhabitants of each Town, not only in this Province, but throughout America, will paſs Votes and Reſolutions, expreſſive of the greateſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of the late bloody Maſſacre, and of their Readineſs at all Times to ſupport their Rights as Men, Chriſtians, and Britiſh Subjects; and alſo, if the Tyranny of A----------n requires it, to ſacrifice their Lives in extirpating a profligate, licentious and Blood-thirſty Soldiery, ſtationed among us, with the avowed Intention of rendering ineffectual the preſent Struggles for preſerving all that is dear and valuable. If this Spirit does not prevail on the preſent extraordinary, melancholy Occaſion, in vain (with Reſpect to us) did our Anceſtors quit their native Land, and encounter numerous Perils and Dangers in ſettling this Country, to enjoy the Bleſſings of Freedom, and to tranſmit the ſame to their Poſterity.

Never did *Tory Principles*, as they are called, appear in ſuch glaring, odious Colours, as at this Time. For Men to talk of the late barbarous Murders, without any apparent Senſations of Sorrow or Reſentment, betrays their Want of common Humanity: But their diſcovering manifeſt Signs of Pleaſure at the late Exertions of military Cruelty, and a Deſire to juſtify the Murderers, is really ſhocking to human Nature; and if their Hearts correſpond with their Actions, they certainly merit the ſevereſt Vengeance of Almighty God.

A WHIG.

BOSTON, March 15.

We hear that a Committee, by a Vote of the Town, waited on Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, expreſſing the Uneaſineſs of the Inhabitants that the Troops were not removed with greater Diſpatch, and deſiring an explicit Anſwer when the ſaid Regiments ſhould be removed; reported, That the Colonel aſſured them, that not a Man of the 29th Regiment was now in Town, and that by Thurſday Night, or Friday Morning, not one of the 14th Regiment would remain here, excepting himſelf.

Laſt Night died, Patrick Carr, of the Wounds he received in the tragical Affair on Monday Night, the 5th Inſtant.

The two young Lads, viz. Monk and Clark, mentioned to be mortally wounded, are ſtill living, but in a very dangerous Condition.

March 19. Since our laſt, the Remainder of the 29th, and the whole of the 14th Regiment, are gone to the Barracks at Caſtle-William.

Upon Repreſentation made by the High Sheriff to the Inhabitants aſſembled at Faneuil Hall, that there was a Neceſſity of immediate Meaſures being taken for the better Security of the Priſoners----the Town impowered him to make the propoſed Additions to the Watch; and agreed, if the Seſſions, at their next Meeting, upon his Application, ſhould decline defraying this Charge, they would reimburſe him.----Forty-ſeven Perſons are now in Goal, all of whom, except ſeven, are Criminals; and fifteen of them charged with capital Offences.

NEW-YORK, March 19.

Juſt arrived in the Sloop Batchelor, Joram Place, Commander, from Penſacola, Francis Lowndes, late Mate of the Schooner Britain, belonging to Mr. Athanaſius Ford, Merchant, of Maryland, who brings the following Account: That on the 5th of January, 1769, they ſailed from Maryland, in the Schooner Britain, John Steel, Commander, bound for New Orleans, having on board 57 Dutch, 34 French, and 15 Engliſh Paſſengers, and a few European Goods, belonging to the Owner of the ſaid Veſſel; and on the 21ſt of February, made the Land on the Continent, about 10 or 15 Leagues to the Southward and Weſtward of the River Miſſiſippi, but by thick Fogs, and Eaſterly Winds, were drove about 80 Leagues to the Southward and Weſtward of the ſaid River; where being entirely out of Proviſions and Water, were on the 17th of March forced into an Inlet, a very good Harbour, in which Place they found two Indian Families, who conducted them up the Country to a Spaniſh Fort, called Lavadeah Eſpiritu Santo, Diſtance about 40 Leagues from the ſaid Harbour; here they made Application to Captain Don Franciſco Thovar, for a Paſs, and Proviſions for the ſaid Schooner, the Spaniſh Captain immediately came down to the Sea Coaſt, accompanied by his Lieutenant, a Spaniſh Prieſt, 40 or 50 Soldiers, together with 4 or 500 Horſes, Mules, &c. and ordered Captain John Steel on Shore with his Papers and Clearances for the ſaid Veſſel, which he took and kept from him; and further, ordered him immediately on board, to land all the Paſſengers, with all their Goods and Baggage, together with the Owner's Merchandize, Sails, Rigging and Apparel, and all other Materials belonging to the ſaid Veſſel; and for the further Performance of the above Orders, he ſent an Officer and Soldiers on board to put his Commands immediately in Execution. Mr. Philip Ford, our Supercargo, then deſired him to furniſh the Schooner with Proviſions, that ſhe might proceed on her intended Voyage; he offered him any Price he ſhould aſk, and would give him any Bonds he ſhould require, on any Place he had Acquaintance; he likewiſe offered to remain as Hoſtage at his Fort, or any other Perſon ſhould or would go he chuſed on board, till ſuch Time a Certificate was returned of the Veſſel's Arrival at Orleans; the Prieſt before mentioned likewiſe offered to give gratis, a ſufficient Quantity of Cattle to furniſh the ſaid Veſſel, if he would let her depart that Place: All which Propoſals he abſolutely denied; and purſuant to his firſt Sentence, had every Thing landed with all Diſpatch poſſible; ſeveral of the Paſſengers not being willing to aſſiſt in landing their Effects, very ſeverely got the Baſtinadoe: Every Thing being landed, he carried all up to his Fort, where he forced the Veſſel's Crew and Paſſengers to hard Labour all the Day, Mr. Philip Ford, our Supercargo, only excepted, and obliging them to keep Guard at Nights, along with the Soldiers of the Fort. On the 22d of May, he thought proper to put the Captain and Mate in the Stocks, and there kept them upon very ſhort Allowance for 24 Days and Nights, which reduced them greatly: In this melancholy Manner Matters were, till the 15th of June, when Orders came from the Governor of that Province, they ſhould be releaſed, and the People diſcharged from their Labour; then on or about the 11th of Auguſt, the ſaid Captain Don Franciſco Thovar, compelled our Supercargo to take into his Cuſtody his Merchandize, which he was under the Neceſſity of doing, in order to tranſport himſelf out of the Province; he likewiſe ordered, and endeavoured to force Captain John Steel to take his Sails, Rigging, and Veſſel's Materials, which the ſaid Steel abſolutely denied, as the Sails were then rotten and uſeleſs, and moſt of the Rigging loſt and deſtroyed; likewiſe we were ſeveral Times informed the Veſſel was totally loſt and cut to Pieces by the Indians, which was very probable, as ſhe had been entirely deſerted ſince the 8th Day of April; the aforeſaid Captain Thovar thought proper to detain us till the 11th of September, when the Captain of another Fort was ſent by his Excellency the Governor of that Province, to conduct us through the Country 300 Leagues, to a Town called Nanketouch, on a Branch of the Miſſiſippi; we travelled this long Journey on our own Expence, and were 44 Days in performing it, ſuffering greatly by the heavy Rains that fell, together with the Want of Proviſions, &c. From Nanketouch we embarked on board Canoes for Orleans, at which Place we arrived the 9th of November, and laid our Grievances before General O'Reily, who took our Declarations, and had them tranſlated into Spaniſh, and aſſured us, he would take all poſſible Meaſures for recovering Damages for the Hoſtilities committed on the ſaid Veſſel, and had diſpatched a Packet to the Vice Roy of Mexico for that Purpoſe: From Orleans we came to Penſacola, and entered a Proteſt, and made our Diſtreſſes known to his Excellency Governor Dunford, who received us with great Humanity, and made Proviſion for us whilſt there, likewiſe paid our Paſſages to this City; we left our Supercargo in Penſacola, as his Excellency and Council had, or were near upon agreeing to ſend a King's Ship to Vera-Cruz, to demand Satisfaction for the ſtopping and detaining the ſaid Veſſel, with all other Coſts and Charges accruing thereto, &c. &c. FRANCIS LOWNDES.

March 26. Laſt Sabbath being the Anniverſary of the Repeal of the deteſtable STAMP-ACT, on Monday Morning Colours were diſplayed on HAMPDEN-HALL, and the LIBERTY POLE, oppoſite to it:----A Company of about 300 Gentlemen, Freeholders and Freemen of this City (real Friends to Liberty) met at the former, in order to celebrate that memorable Deliverance from the Chains which had been forged for the Americans, by a deſigning and deſpotic Miniſtry.----A decent and plentiful Entertainment was provided. Before they ſat down to Dinner, the Company nominated Ten of their Number to dine with Captain M'Dougall, at his Chamber in the New-Goal, where a ſuitable Dinner was alſo provided: After both Companies had dined, a Committee was appointed to ſend two Barrels of Beer, and what was left of the Dinners, to the poor Priſoners in the Goal, which was received with great Thanks.

The Day was celebrated with great Joy and Decency.---A little before Sun-ſet, the Company from Hampden Hall, joined by a Number of People in the Fields, went with Muſic playing, and Colours flying, to the New-Goal, where they ſaluted Captain M'Dougall, with three Cheers, which were anſwered in like Manner by the Company within. He thanked them for this Mark of their Reſpect, in a ſhort Addreſs through the Grates of the Window of the Middle Story. After this they proceeded to the Liberty Pole, and as the Sun was ſetting, hauled down the Flag diſplayed on it; and from thence marched down Chapel-ſtreet, to the Coffee-houſe, and up the Broad-way to the Liberty Pole, where one of the Company deſired them to diſperſe, and each Man to retire; which they immediately did. And thus cloſed the Day, to the great Satisfaction of all preſent.

On Saturday laſt, the 24th Inſtant, being the 45th Day of Captain M'Dougall's Impriſonment, a Number of Gentlemen, real Friends to American Liberty, waited on him at his Chamber, and dined with him.---The ſame Day, 45 Gentlemen, belonging to the Chamber of Commerce in this City, waited on his Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, and returned him their Thanks for granting them Letters of Incorporation.

The following is an Extract of a Letter lately from Tobago.

"Tobago is ſettling with a Rapidity little expected, or ſcarce to be thought of. Its Situation ſo near, and in ſome Parts being in Sight of the Spaniſh Main, makes it the Maſter Key to all the Spaniſh Main, and in caſe of a Rupture with that Nation, it muſt be an Object of vaſt Importance in the Eye of the Britiſh Miniſtry, the Rendezvous of our Navy in theſe Seas, and the Iſland in theſe Seas too, where private Property will be moſt ſecure."

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

Ne quid falſi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

To utter Falſhood or deceitful Lies, let none preſume.

To ſpeak the Truth, let all be bold.

WHEN a Man has made a Breach in one Principle of Virtue, he is obliged to call in the Aid of another, to ſupport him.--- When he has forfeited all Character, by living a Lie to the World, he will aim to wriggle himſelf out of the Scrape, and ſhift the Load of Ignominy on others.----Juſt ſo does my *puny* Antagoniſt, the affectedly righteous Dr. Gerardus Clarkſon, in my Controverſy with him;-----he has neither attended to his *inward Dictates*, or the Admonition I gave him in my laſt, not to miſ-ſtate Facts. He has drawn himſelf into a Scrape, and, like treading on the yielding Bog, deeper and deeper ſtill he ſinks. Poor Gerardus, Oh, how I pity thee! would it not have been as well for thee, not to have had the Certificate of honeſt David M'Murtrie, to have aſſiſted thy Fallacies.----I am ſenſible he meant well, and I have called him honeſt, becauſe I firmly believe him to be ſo;---but it happens he has miſtaken one Year for another, and this I attribute only to a Defect of Memory----for ſenſible I am, Mr. M'Murtrie could not paſs through the Key-hole of my Trunk, where the Deed from Septimus Robinſon, Eſq; to Col. Flower was lying at Reſt in the Month of June or July, 1769, or if he could paſs through ſo ſmall an Aperture, can I imagine he could, like a Bird of Night, who can catch a Mouſe in the Dark, ſee to read a Deed, that is twice as long as my own or Dr. Gerardus's Foot?

It is not, however, Mr. M'Murtrie that I mean to ſpeak of; it truly is your own ſanctified Self, Mr. Gerardus Clarkſon, and not him, that I intend to diſſect.

You have once undergone a muſcular Diſſection by me, which you have not had Senſibility enough to feel, but now to make you feel, you muſt undergo a Diſſection of the nervous Syſtem. I therefore pray you not to be angry, or try to ſet your Friend Mr. M'Murtrie againſt me; for I really have a Reſpect for, and do not mean to reflect on him; why ſhould I? for he has only been guilty of a Miſtake, and that we are all liable to, except your own infallible Self, who, though a *good Man*, will ſtill perſiſt in your Error.

I told you, I probably might not anſwer your future Performances, when addreſſed to me, and this perhaps emboldened you to write again.

I truly blamed myſelf at firſt for entering the Liſts with your *Littleneſs*---for a Man who muſt have forfeited all Character, *muſt* be *little*, and now I again blame myſelf for anſwering you;---for a Fool, Solomon ſays, ſhould only be anſwered according to his Folly,---but in Anſwer to this wiſe Man, by Way of palliating, I have an Apology---You have more than the Defects of a blundering Head, to account for---Your Heart I fear is bad, and this I wiſh to correct----It is not my Intention to abuſe you, but I mean to expoſe you, as a Wolf in Sheep's Cloathing: You have put on a deceiving Appearance, and let me, Dr. Gerardus, take off the Maſk. Let me fix the Deception, about the Lot, to your Father-in-Law, before I furniſh you with Proofs from authentick Records, that you or your Friends may any Day ſee.

In my Anſwer to your firſt Paper, I favoured you, with an Inclination to treat you tenderly, by only proving that Col. Flower had ſaid thoſe Things of you, which are mentioned in my Narrative, and theſe I proved to the Satisfaction of the World, in general, while I waved entirely, out of Indulgence to you, the Condemnation of yourſelf, which you gave in that extraordinary Piece. You confeſs there, that the Deed you carried for the Colonel to execute, was a Deed drawn to yourſelf. I alledged, that the Colonel aſſerted he had ordered you to get it drawn in Truſt for your Children----You ſay, the Colonel would not execute it, nor did he execute it.----He deſired you to leave it with him to peruſe;---you reluctantly did this, and after you was gone, he put on his Spectacles, and diſcovered your intended Deception; this enraged him againſt you, and he continued, with your other Behaviour, to reſent this, even to his Death, notwithſtanding all my kind Interpoſitions in your Favour.---However, Sir, you may gloſs this over, and put it upon Influence, or other fictitious Matters,---you muſt give me Leave to know it to be a Fact; for you well remember, that I attended him at that Time, and that it was through me, you and Mr. Aſheton, got the Power of Attorney to ſettle Matters with Mr. Taylor, as you and I have often converſed about it. You go on to ſay, that Col. Flower owed you a Book Debt, and that he expreſly offered you the Lot, in Lieu thereof----Aſk your Conſcience now, where you are; have not you got into a Thicket, among Briars and Thorns, that muſt entangle you?---Had not Col. Flower, by your own Confeſſion, Book Debts innumerable againſt you, to the Amount of near 1000 l. from which alſo, by your Confeſſion, he would not give you a Diſcharge, though you "put Words in his Mouth which were never uttered," viz. that they ſtood there only for his own Satisfaction!---Do you not alſo acknowledge, that you put him to the Trial, about this Matter of giving you a Diſcharge, and he refuſed it? With what Face then, as a religious Man, can you Sir, ſay, that Col. Flower, who had refuſed to ſign the Deed you carried to him, and alſo to give you a Diſcharge, for the Debts he had upon his Book againſt you; with what Face can you, as a conſciencious Man, ſay, that he ever intended to give this Lot to you in Fee, in Lieu of a Debt you had againſt him upon your

Book, when he had ſo large a Sum due from you?---Bluſh to tell it: But I have a Mind to treat you tenderly, although I have Witneſſes ſufficient to convict you of the intended Deception, yet as I am an Enemy to extra-judicial Oaths, I ſhall, from your own Mouth only, condemn you.

Have you and I never had Converſations together? Can you, without monſtrous Effrontery, deny, that when I told you, Col. Flower had ſold the Lot to me, that you ſighed heavily, and ſaid, he once had intended it for your Children? Recollect yourſelf on this Subject, and try to reconcile all that you have ſaid in your firſt Paper about the Lot, and ſee if you can make it conſiſtent.---Reflect alſo upon my Remarks, for the Eye of Truth is now over you. Shift not the Scene, for I ſhall confine you to one Point, and though you now merit no Favour from me, I will do you no Injuſtice. Let my Readers conſider all theſe Things together in the Courſe of the Tranſaction, taken from your own Paper.

Firſt, The Deed to yourſelf, which ſhould have been in Truſt for your Children.

Secondly, The Colonel's refuſing to ſign it for that Reaſon.

Thirdly, His not giving you a Diſcharge for the innumerable Debts in his Book againſt you, which makes your ſmall Debt againſt him fall to the Ground, and leaves you without the Shadow of Pretence, that he ever intended to give you the Lot in Lieu of that Debt.

Fourthly, Your afterwards confeſſing to me, which I am ready ſolemnly to ſwear, that he once intended to have given that Lot to your Children: Let my Readers, I ſay, examine and compare all theſe Things, and let them pronounce the Sentence, for I dread to do it.

Monſtrous it is, that a Man, with ſuch ſignificant outward Signs of invaluable Religion and Truth, ſhould ſhew himſelf, by this intended Deception, to be no more than a worldly Man in a Maſk.

I come now to your ſecond Piece, to take Notice of the Certificates, which you have there introduced.

The Certificate about Dr. Glentworth's Belief comes firſt upon the Stage; and this Article of his believing any Thing at all, proves juſt as much, as the Rectitude of your own Life ſhews your own Belief. And although Creeds are properly out of the Queſtion, when Certainties are to be fixed; yet, diſtinct from Belief, the Doctor, in this Certificate of your own producing, wherein you give the Lie to your dead Father, incontrovertibly proves, as he did before, that, when living, he had charged you with an Attempt to deceive him, and injure *your own little Babes*.

Your next low Subterfuge is the Certificate, which you have introduced, reſpecting the Time of Captain Jefferies's Sailing. We know as well as you, that Captain Jefferies ſailed "the laſt Time he was here" (as your Council has artfully adviſed you to get it worded, in order that you might the better conduct a Deception) on the 2d or 3d of November, while we alſo know, that he cleared out at the Cuſtom-Houſe on the 29th of September, and firſt ſailed from hence a few Days after; but on ſpringing a Leak, was obliged to put back---But what have we to do with all this?---Do you think, that mixing and confounding Things, or even miſ-ſtating of them, can keep back from you the piercing Dart of Truth? I aſſert again, that your Father-in-Law, on the Return of Captain Jefferies, then determined on his Voyage for England, and partly agreed with him for his Paſſage; and that on the 18th October, he had the Power of Attorney drawn to me; which Power I have now by me, as many can teſtify.

Your feeble and fallacious Attempts here, to evade my Truths, which I can prove to Demonſtration, by ſhewing the Power of Attorney to any Body who will call on me, are evidently calculated and intended to deceive the World, and to keep off, as you vainly imagine, my proving Col. Flower never could put Confidence in you, inſomuch as to truſt you in any Thing, after you had attempted ſo daringly to deceive him---here the Weapon of Falſhood you uſe, recoils on yourſelf, while your Father-in-Law's Shade pronounces againſt you.

I come now to Mr. M'Murtrie, whom I had left locked up in my Trunk, together with a long Deed, which he muſt, though in the Dark, have read, if ever, by this Time:---

His Certificate ſays, "in the latter End of June, or Beginning of July, 1769, that Col. Flower offered to ſell to him the Lot near the Center, which he bought of Septimus Robinſon, Eſq; and that he then read the Deed." Pray let me aſk you, Dr. Gerardus, as you are a very *myſtical* Man, whether there are any ſuch Things as *Witches* in the World, or whether you look upon this Gentleman to be a *Conjuror?*---If you do look upon him to partake of either Quality---perhaps I may have no more to ſay;---but, as I fancy, you will be hard ſet to make the World believe, that he is any Thing more than an honeſt Man, let me convince you and him, that he has only made a ſmall Miſtake of about a Year in Point of Time.

I have the Evidence of Captain Wall, who was the Friend of Col. Flower, and who was the Perſon, who came from him to get me to purchaſe this Lot; and alſo the Evidence of Col. Jones, whom I conſulted, before I agreed with him about it; and I have their Authority to tell the World, that I fixed the Bargain with him for this very Lot, in the Fall 1768, ſoon after he came to Town from Germantown: Captain Wall can alſo teſtify, that he had offered me it, at leaſt ſix Months before I made the Purchaſe.

It was ſome Time after the Colonel came to Town from Germantown, I agreed with him for this very Lot, which he, twenty Times, at leaſt, had offered me before. The Price was fixed when Captain Wall was preſent, and he told me, he would give me a Deed;---but on looking for his Deed from Mr. Robinſon, and the Patent from Mr. Penn, he could not find them, tho' he ſaid the Lot was mine, and adviſed me to fence it, offering me the Poſts and Rails incloſing a Lot, which he was about to evacuate to Mr. Barron, in the Preſence of Col. Jones, to put round it---ſaying, that Col. Jones ſhould ſet the Price on this old Fence, which ſtood in Market-ſtreet.------Being, however, not very deſirous of doing any Thing about it till the Spring, I only deſired Col. Jones to view the Fence, which he did, and reported to Col. Flower and myſelf, that it would not be worth moving.---A little after this, he told me, that he had once had an Intention to give this Lot to Dr. Clarkſon's Children, but that the Doctor had diſobliged him, in the Manner of his intending to convey it; and that then he recollected, he had carried the Deeds to Germantown, and when he was able he would fetch them, as none could get them but himſelf.---I moved to him, at this Time, to diſengage me from the Purchaſe I had made, and to give the Lot, as he had intended, to Dr. Clarkſon's Children, but in vain;---he expreſſed great Reſentment at the Doctor, but did not then tell me the Story.

In this Place, perhaps, I may be allowed to digreſs, in order to ſhew, that I had it not in my Power to communicate this Charge about the Lot, which the Colonel once made againſt Dr. Clarkſon, as he did not communicate it to me till laſt November, the Time he made the ſecond Codicil---It is true, he had often expreſſed great Reſentment to him, but till then I never knew on what Account.

But to go on about the Deed to me for the Lot.---The Colonel, being infirm during the Winter, did not go to Germantown till the latter End of March, and then he brought the Deed and Patent with him, and put them into my Hands, to give to Mr. Voto, or any other Conveyancer, to make a Draught to me; I gave them to Mr. Voto; he made the Deed in April, 1769, and it was executed in this Month----Mr. Voto was a Witneſs, and as I then ſettled Matters with him reſpecting the Money I had lent him (not my Medical Account) and given him the Ballance, he gave me a Receipt on the Deed, which was acknowledged before Samuel Shoemaker, Eſq; the preſent Mayor, May 19, 1769.------This being a true State of this Tranſaction, all to my Omiſſion of having it ſurveyed to me by John Lukens, Eſq; the Surveyor-General, in the Month of April, when I was then preparing to fence it;---and as I can ſay by his Authority, that I had applied to him at leaſt a Month before for that Purpoſe---with what Truth, Dr. Gerardus, can Mr. M'Murtrie ſay, when I had the Deed properly made, executed and acknowledged, had all the Writings belonging to the Lot, had it ſurveyed, and even almoſt fenced in, at the Time he mentions in his Certificate, with what Truth can he, I ſay, certify what he has to the World? Oh Gerardus! Gerardus! how willingly would you elude Truth, by making an innocent Man run his Head againſt a Battery of Facts.---Remember, Gerardus, if you lead the *Blind* out of the Way, by Perſwaſion, you will be accountable for it!

I come now to the eaſieſt Part of all-----the *old Right*, which the *honeſt* and *candid* Dr. Gerardus, for the Sake of miſ-ſtating Facts, mixing and confounding Things, has termed another Lot, which I have unfortunately bought.

To relate this Story, I am under a Neceſſity of mentioning again the Lot, I have juſt been giving an Account of, viz. Dr. Gerardus's unfortunate Lot, as I have formerly called it----Some Time after I had purchaſed this Lot, Col. Flower told me he had Part of an *old Right*, near *Schuylkill*, which he had purchaſed of Rebecca Miller, for Twenty Pounds, and that Joſeph Fox, and John Lukens, Eſquires, had a Power of Attorney from the Heirs to the other Moiety, to ſell it, and that in the Year 1765, he had agreed with them to give Twenty Pounds for it.-----That he believed there was a Deed in Mr. Fox's Hand, conveying it to him, but that he had never given Mr. Fox the Money, or aſked him for it---Adding, after this Relation, that as I had purchaſed Gerardus's *unfortunate* Lot, I had better pay the Money to Mr. Fox, and take up the Deed, which he would ſell to me for what it coſt him, about which he would ſpeak to him before I did.

Some Time after this, I believe, in the Beginning of April laſt, the Colonel informed me, that as he and Captain Wall were walking together, he had met Mr. Fox, and had mentioned the Affair to him; who ſaid, as the Colonel told me, that he would give the Deed to any Perſon he would ſend, that would bring him the Money.---As I was not very fond of dealing in theſe Kind of Titles, which perhaps are liable to be diſputed, and this being but a trifling Thing, I thought little of it, till the Colonel importuned me again to advance the Money to recover the Deed from Mr. Fox.

I accordingly ſupplied the Money, and ſent it to him, who, by the ſame Perſon who waited on him, ſent the Deed in Return, and the Colonel had it, till he ſent for me, and preſſed me again to take it, on the Terms he had paid Rebecca Miller for her Share, which was Twenty Pounds.

This being a faithful Account, it makes the Debt, which Mr. Daniel Williams, has truly certified to be in the Colonel's Books againſt me, and which is the only Debt he has, or ever had againſt me, that I remember, while my Account againſt his Eſtate, not for Phyſick, and Attendance alone, but for other Articles, and ſome Caſh lent, at different Times, amounts to above 140 Pounds. This *old Right* Dr. Clarkſon unfairly calls another Lot, which, he ſays, I have unfortunately bought, and as I have never yet ſeen it, nor has it been ſurveyed or laid out to me, I give therefore this Fact as a Specimen of the Doctor's *Candour*, and from hence leave the World to judge of him.

I ſhall now, Dr. Clarkſon, addreſs myſelf to you. I have been telling a few ſimple and true Facts, and have laughed at you while I told them.---But let me whiſper in the Ear of your *Mock Solemnity*---Can you be looking out for Eternity, when you have aimed only to live in Character for a Week, by ſtabbing of me! You muſt have known, as I told you before, that there is no ſtanding againſt a Battery of Truth.---And why would you be ſo fool-hardy as to attack it?---You muſt have been ſenſible, when you aſſerted all you have ſaid, that it was in my Power to overſet it, yet you are a *ſimple* and a *righteous* Man.

But, as I am about to conclude, however *incorrigible* and *ſhameleſs*, as you are, I will once more exhort you. Put far away from you the Maſk of *Hypocriſy*, and whatever *outward Appearance* of Religion you may in future Life chooſe to put on, always live up to your Principles, and then your Life will not be one general Falſhood! A Tree, you know, the Scripture ſays, is known by its Fruit, and whatever little *outward Show* of Religion you may hereafter make, if you can but ſtamp the *true* Impreſſion of it on your Heart, it will keep you free from the Sin of *Vindictiveneſs*, and rectify your Conduct, ſo as to prevent you from drawing the Dagger of *Ingratitude*, to aſſaſſinate Generoſity and Benevolence; which Virtues, as a *Man of Sin*, you have aimed to diſcourage, when they have been exerted even to ſerve you. Thus by drawing out the Fiend againſt theſe Cardinal Qualities, have you alſo endeavoured to render it diſagreeable for any Man to exerciſe himſelf in Humanity and Kindneſs to another; and thus conſequently have you appeared an *Enemy to Society*. Till you have purged yourſelf of theſe *Sins*, and your Conſcience of the *Injuſtice* you have done your little Children, by defeating their Grandfather's good Intentions about the Lot, and can learn to aſſert the Truth only; you neither can expect to have a *good Character* in this World, or enjoy the Proſpect of meeting *Happineſs* in the next.

JOHN KEARSLEY, Junior.

Captain M'Caddon, from Halifax, on the 12th Inſtant, about 50 Leagues from Block-Iſland, ſpoke a ſmall Schooner from Rhode-Iſland for Antigua, out 3 Days, all well.

By Captain Morton, from Newbern, in North-Carolina, we learn, that the Ship Ann and Dorothy, Captain Greenway, from Barbados for this Port; a Sloop, Captain Hibbs, belonging to North-Carolina, inward bound from Jamaica; a Bermudian Sloop, and two other Veſſels, were all caſt away about 3 Weeks ago, a little to the Northward of Cape-Hatteras, in a Gale of Wind; that Captain Greenway ſaved his Cargoe, Sails and Rigging; the Bermuda Sloop was beat to Pieces; and it was thought the others would all be loſt, but the People ſaved. He further informs us, that juſt before he ſailed, Advice was received there from the North County, that a new Sloop, belonging to Mr. Thomas Williams, of that Place, being loaded, and juſt ready for ſailing, bound to the Weſt-Indies, by ſome Accident took Fire, when both Veſſel and Cargoe were entirely conſumed.

We hear from Carliſle, that an Account is received there, that the notorious Billings (the principal Perſon concerned in counterfeiting the Three Pound Bills of this Province) was lately taken up, with another Man, after a long and obſtinate Reſiſtance, at Winchester, and committed to the Goal of that Place.

One Night laſt Week ſome Villains went into the Cabbin of a Schooner, belonging to Marblehead, lying at one of the Wharffs in this City, and carried off Eighty Pounds in Caſh, while the Captain and People were aſleep; at the ſame Time, a Hogſhead of Melaſſes, belonging to the Schooner, was taken off the Wharff.

Friday laſt Mr. Thomas Wakefield, Upholſterer, of this City, in aſſiſting to remove an old Frame Building, on a Carriage, was unfortunately thrown down, and cruſhed to Death.

Saturday Night laſt, the Store of Mr. Charles Wharton, near the Drawbridge, was broke open, and robbed of a Quarter Cheſt of Green Tea, and ſundry other Goods.

And on Sunday Night, another Store, in Water-ſtreet, was broke open, and robbed of a Quantity of Chocolate, Gammons, and other Goods, to a conſiderable Amount.

Arrived from this Port. Captains Caton, Livingſton, Jenkins, Drew, Brown, and York, at Liſbon.

*** *The* CONTRIBUTORS *to the Sea Captains Club, are deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting on Monday, the 2d of April, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening.*

*** This Morning the large Steer, raiſed by John Tonkin, of Springfield, in Burlington County, New-Jerſey, was killed by George and Benjamin Wilport; and on Saturday Morning the ſame will be weighed and ſold at their Stall, No. 45, in the Market, where they will be glad to ſee their Friends and Cuſtomers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Duke and Ducheſs, J. Holden, from Virginia. Brig Sophia, W. Haſelton, St. Ubes. Ship Admiral Hawke, J. M'Caddon, Halifax. Sloop Potowmack, S. Sydebotham, Maryland. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, S. Carolina. Schooner Dove, E. Morton, from N. Carolina.

OUTWARDS. *Schooner Bonadventure, R. Coffin, for Nantucket. Brig Paragon, W. Barber, and Brig Betſy, G. Kidd, Liſbon. Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenades. Ship London Packet, J. Cook, Cadiz. Sloop Potowmack, S. Sydebotham, Maryland. Brig Ann and Catherine, P. Currie, Barbados. Sloop Hetty, J. Burnam, Salem. Brig Polly, G. Stanton, Jamaica. Brig Ellis, S. R. Egdon, Figuera. Schooner Duke and Ducheſs, J. Holden, for Virginia.*

CLEARED. *Schooner Polly, N. Cook, Plymouth. Sloop Nelly, J. Akin, Dartmouth. Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, and Sloop Tom, W. Grinnell, R. Iſland. Ship Neſbitt, J. Green, Villa Franco. Sloop Paoli, T. Delap, and Sloop Ann, H. M'Phillamy, Halifax. Brig Sally, B. A. Aliſon, Antigua. Snow Ceres, N. Bodkin, Ship Elizabeth, D. Brown, and Snow Neptune, T. E. Wallace, Liſbon. Snow Minerva, M. Rankin, Barbados. Sloop Hebe, J. Wilſon, Jamaica. Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, and Sloop Sandwich, N. Swain, Nantucket. Sloop Harriſon, F. Hooton, Sloop Molly, J. Chapman, Sloop America, J. Gorham, and Sloop Rainbow, W. Church, Boſton. Sloop Sally, J. Blewer, S. Carolina. Brig Georgia Packet, J. Souder, Georgia. Brig Tobago, Q. Leitch, Tobago. Schooner Britannia, H. Johnſton, Salem. Sloop Mulberry, W. Henderſon, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Hannah, A. Lowell, Piſcataqua. Schooner Nancy, E. Dowtey, to Salem and New-York.*

By AUTHORITY.

For the BENEFIT of Miſs STORER,

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

To-Morrow, being FRIDAY, at the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, will be preſented, A COMEDY, written by Sir RICHARD STEEL, called, The

TENDER HUSBAND,

OR THE

ACCOMPLISHED FOOLS.

To which will be ADDED,

A FARCE (not performed this Seaſon) CALLED,

MISS in her TEENS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet continued, and on the north-ſide of a certain ſtreet called Wood-ſtreet, running from Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid to Second-ſtreet, containing in breadth on ſaid Fourth-ſtreet 25 feet, and in length or depth on Wood-ſtreet aforeſaid 195 feet, having 3 brick meſſuages, one of 3 ſtories, and two of 2 ſtories high, erected thereon; late the eſtate of Conrad Keehmley, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 14th day of April, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of High-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 16 feet 6 inches, including the weſtermoſt half part of a certain 2 feet 9 and a half inch alley, and in length or depth 80 feet, or thereabouts, bounded eaſtward by ground of Iſaac Greenleaſe, ſouthward by a lot whereof this was part, weſtward by ground of Aquilla Jones, and northward by High-ſtreet aforeſaid; late the eſtate of William Clinton deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

WANTED to work on a plantation, A SOBER, ſingle MAN, who underſtands farming. Apply at WILLIAM PETERS's, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, or to the Subſcriber, in Philadelphia.

March 6, 1770. RICHARD PETERS, jun. ‡

WHEREAS James Johnſtone, of the Manor of Moreland, abſconded from his uſual Place of Abode, his Effects being attached and ſold, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this Province; theſe are to notify the Creditors of ſaid Johnſtone, to meet at my Houſe, in the Townſhip of Byberry, on Monday, the 16th of April next, to receive their Dividends of the Money ariſing from ſaid Sales. ALEXANDER EDWARDS. ‡

JOHN ELLIOTT, junior, BRUSH-MAKER,

CONTINUES to carry on the Buſineſs, in the ſame Shop lately occupied by Elliott and Stapleton, at the Three Bruſhes in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and where John Elliott's Looking-Glaſs-Store is alſo kept.

N. B. A Part of the Lot on which ſaid Store ſtands, to be Lett, about 80 Feet in Depth, with the Privilege of a 4 Feet Alley into Second-ſtreet. ¶

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,

On the Sixteenth Day of April,

A PLANTATION, lying along Shrewſbury Road, four miles from Allentown, in the townſhip of Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and province of Eaſt New-Jerſey, containing 286 acres of land, about 30 or 40 acres of good Engliſh meadow, and as much more may be made, with little improvement; the upland very good for wheat or other grain, the whole well watered and timbered; a two ſtory houſe, and kitchen, a good well of water near the door, a barn and other out-houſes; two good bearing orchards, the houſe ſtanding very pleaſant, a proſpect of the meadows from the door, very handy to mill, one mile; and 3 more mills not exceeding 4 miles, 9 miles to a landing, likewiſe very convenient to meeting, a Quakers Meeting-houſe adjoining the place, and a Baptiſt Meeting two miles, and Church and Preſbyterian not exceeding 4 miles; it was the property of John Clarke, late of Stony Brook, deceaſed. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions of ſale may be known, and attendance will be given, by me WILLIAM CLARKE.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may apply to ſaid William Clarke, living on the premiſes. †

To be SOLD, by public Vendue, on the premiſes,

On Thurſday, the twenty-ſixth day of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, in Weſt-Jerſey, containing about 270 acres of land, 70 or 80 acres whereof is good meadow, and more may be made, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings thereon, a good well of water near the door, with a pump in it, a good bearing orchard, the woodland is well timbered, it is ſituated about 3 miles from Mount-holly, and the ſame diſtance from the new mills, and about 21 miles from Philadelphia.----There will be likewiſe ſold, at the ſame time and place, 150 acres of woodland, nearly adjoining the above; as alſo 60 acres of cedar ſwamp, within 5 miles thereof. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to William Wells, at the Old Ferry, in Philadelphia; or John Weſt, living on the premiſes, at any time before the day of ſale, and be ſhewn the premiſes. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, when the title and terms will be made known, and attendance given, by

March 13, 1770. § WILLIAM WELLS.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

on Saturday, the 14th day of April next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN brick meſſuage or tenement, with a good kitchen in the cellar, and two lots of ground, ſituate between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Any perſon or perſons may know the terms, if inclinable to purchaſe at private ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. JOHN WEBB. ¶

Bucks County, February 26, 1770.

WHEREAS Chriſtopher Potts, late of Wright's Town, in the ſaid county, potter, hath abſented himſelf from his uſual place of abode, not having firſt taken care to pay his juſt debts (as it is ſaid) nor left a ſufficient freehold eſtate to do the ſame; therefore, his goods, chattels, and other effects, are now attached, to anſwer Benjamin Hamton, of the county and townſhip aforeſaid, in a plea of debt, not exceeding Five Pounds. Theſe are therefore to give notice to all the creditors of the ſaid Chriſtopher Potts, that they may attend on the 16th day of April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the aboveſaid Benjamin Hamton, in order to diſcover and make proof of their reſpective dues and demands from the ſaid Potts, that diſtribution may be made, to and amongſt the ſaid creditors, as the law directs in ſuch caſes. ¶

JOHN WILKINSON.

off in Runs; at other Times too cold, and the gummy Consistence of the Balls was not properly dissolved, so that the Silk did not wind easy, which occasioned the Balls to leap out of the Water; but when I got the Water to a proper Degree of Heat, the Silk ran off with surprising Facility.

I had an Assistant, and was engaged with 20 Cocoons at a Time, the Threads of which united made but a very small one; for it takes 200 of the former to make one as large as we commonly use in sewing; how vastly fine!

This Part of the Process was very disagreeable; the Steam of the hot Water determined me against raising more Silk; but that *same Premium* hinted at, may make me alter my Resolution, not from Avarice, believe me, Sir, but the Honour of the Thing.

In the Frontispiece of *Pullein*'s Essay, is a Representation (Fig. VI. No. 5) of the Length of a full grown Silk Worm in England, about 2 Inches and 2 Tenths long, whereas most of mine were near 4 Inches, the Pods proportionably large undoubtedly; from hence I judge our Climate much more favourable for the Business than that of Great-Britain.

On a Comparison between my Worms and Silk, and those of a neighbouring Lady, who had no Method of procuring the white Mulberry Leaves with Convenience, and therefore made use of the black, I observed my Worms rather larger, more beautiful, and the Silk apparently finer.

The white Mulberry agrees with the Soil of this Place; it grows as luxuriantly as the black; it springs up here spontaneously, and there are no Pains taken to propagate it; nevertheless, under the Discouragement of Neglect, Accidents, and the Cattle browsing on it, large Trees are produced. The Tradition of the Neighbourhood, however, informs us, it was originally an Exotic; that the first Settlers introduced it to the Banks of this River from the Southward, for the Purpose of raising Silk.

It yet remains to inform you, that out of those Cocoons I reserved for Breed, the first Moths appeared the 29th of June. I am,

SIR, Your humble Servant,

Bohemia River, SABINA RUMSAY.
February 1770.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away the 16th instant, from Isaac Bailey, living in West Marlborough, in Chester county, one THOMAS LITTLE, who was judged out of New-Castle goal, for a debt due to one John Underhill, living in Kennet; he was born in Ireland, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a sandy complexion, wears his own hair, of a sandy colour, cut short on the top of his head, a thick well set fellow, and talks good English; can do something at the weaving business; had on, when he went away, a grey homespun jacket, grey yarn stockings, velvet breeches, and supposed to have with him a velvet jacket, and light coloured broadcloth coat, a lapelled striped jacket, black knit breeches, and a grey surtout; he is supposed to have gone towards the Lower Counties, or the Jersies. Whoever takes up the said Thomas Little, and brings him to the said Bailey, or Underhill, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

March 21, 1770. JOHN UNDERHILL. §

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

A PLANTATION in the Great Valley, 21 miles from Philadelphia, it lies in the township of Tredyffrin, in the county of Chester, and may be entered on the middle of April, 1770; the purchaser may have from 100 to 300 acres; the land is very good, and may be always kept so, with little trouble, for there is plenty of limestone and timber on said land; any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Joseph Mitchell, at his mills in said township. Also to be sold or lett, and may be entered on immediately, a small plantation, in the township of Blockley, 4 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the land of Matthias Sandom, and Lancaster Road; the land is well manured with mud, lime and dung; there is on said land, a good orchard of the best grafted fruit, pears, peaches, nectarines, quinces, cherries, and plumbs; there is sufficient meadow for the bigness of the place, a very good large garden boarded in, sundry sorts of grapes, gooseberries, currants, and sundry sorts of flower trees; there is a good barn, stables, and other buildings, a good dwelling house, 3 rooms on the first floor, one of them 19 by 24 feet, two kitchens, and a piazza, near 40 feet long, 5 rooms on the second floor, one 19 by 24 feet, and two over the kitchen. Any gentleman inclining to purchase or rent, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

§ JOSEPH MITCHELL.

N. B. The house is pleasantly situated, has several prospects, and is very healthy.

A WOMAN with a good Breast of MILK, living 25 Miles from Town, will attend (with her Husband) at the Sign of the Rising-Sun in Market-street, between the Hours of One and Three in the Afternoon of Saturday next, the last Day of March, 1770.

Germantown, March 23, 1770.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at public VENDUE, on the premises, on Monday, the 30th day of April next,

A VERY pleasant situated lot or tract of land, for a gentleman's country seat, in the upper part of Germantown, having 125 feet front on the main street, in the best part of the town to carry on any extensive business, tavern or shop, &c. &c. being between 2 and 3 acres of land; having a large 2 story stone house, a stone kitchen, good stabling, and a good pump thereon, with a large and very pleasant situated garden, great part thereof planted with pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, nut and other curious fruit trees, and excellent assortments of flower and garden curiosities; a very fine thriving orchard of the best fruit; and the rest very good grass land. Its pleasant situation will recommend itself, for a summer seat of pleasure or conveniency for any business; several years time (if desired) will be given for the payment of the greatest part of the purchase money, on paying interest, and giving security. Also then to be sold, another near adjacent piece of grass land. The terms of sale may be known on the premises, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN; or of WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq; at Philadelphia.

N. B. The title is indisputable. †

*** Said *Christian Lehman* also keeps a nursery, and hath for sale, the rarest and best sorts of pear, plumb, apricot, cherry, nectarine, nut, and catalpa trees, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG healthy NEGROE MAN, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, understands Farming well. For Terms, enquire of JOSHUA NORTH, living in Arch-Street. ¶

For CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,

The BRIGANTINE PRINCE of WALES,
THOMAS MASON, Master,

HAVING excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. GEORGE NOARTH, or said Commander on board, at Clifford's wharff.

N. B. A Quantity of choice new RICE, to be sold by the said NOARTH, or the said MASON. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLACE, which contains 25 Acres of Land, situated on the Hertford Road, 4 Miles from Philadelphia, adjoining Lands of Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Woddle; about six Acres of it are Plough Land, and seven Acres Meadow; but the whole may be converted into Meadow; there is also a good Orchard of several Acres on this Place, and the rest good Woodland. The Buildings are, a Log-house and Stable. An indisputable Deed will be given to the Purchaser. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE SLOSSER, in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets. ♀

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the seventh of April next, on the premises, and may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE plantation, or tract of land, containing 130 acres of good land, about 90 of which are cleared, and under a good fence, the rest is good woodland, lying and being in Newtown township, Bucks county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, lies contiguous to several merchant mills, and places of worship, and is within three quarters of a mile from the Court-house, of which there is a fair prospect from the premises, which lie high and pleasant, there are two public roads leading to Newtown by the premises, on which there are two dwelling-houses, one of which is built of stone, and a log-room at the end of the same (by each of the houses runs a never failing spring) and a good frame barn, and stables; there is a young orchard, and 10 or 12 acres of extraordinary good meadow, and as much more may be made, and watered from a creek running a great way along the same, the remainder is good plough land, on which there is a saw-mill, which wants repairing, is in a good part of the country to get timber, and within two miles of a good landing, from whence the scantling may be floated to Philadelphia. The place is in pretty good repair, and the title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the same. WILLIAM ABBETT.

N. B. At the same time and place will be exposed to sale, cows, horses, hogs, sheep, and the wheat in the ground, a waggon and geers, a plough and harrow, with sundry other articles, too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, where due attendance will be given. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, did give unto a certain John Haines, a judgment bill, for the sum of £ 40, dated in the year 1768; and whereas I have, since that time, fully paid said bill; this is therefore to forewarn all and every person, not to take any assignment of said bill, under any pretence whatsoever, as I will not pay any part thereof, until compelled thereto by law. And I hereby desire said Haines to come and settle this matter, as it may save him and me any farther trouble. Given under my hand, this 20th day of March, 1770, in Goshen, Chester county.

¶ SAMUEL WALN.

Chester, March 21, 1770.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphan's Court, held at Chester, for the County of Chester, will be exposed to Sale, by public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 25th Day of April next, on the Premises, A certain Tract or Parcel of LAND, situate in West Nantmell, containing 31 Acres, or thereabouts. And also a Warrant Right of and in 94 Acres and 80 Perches of Land, in Nantmell aforesaid; late the Estate of John Gardner, deceased, at which Time and Place due Attendance will be given, and the Conditions of Sale made known, by JAMES HAIR, and JAMES CRAWFORD, Administrators. ¶

East Whiteland, Chester County, March 23, 1770.

TO be SOLD, a Mulattoe Wench, Country born, 21 Years of Age, hath had the Small-Pox, understands Country Business, in all its Branches, is well calculated for a Farmer. For further Particulars, enquire of

♎ BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in West-Caln township, Chester county, containing almost 300 acres, near 100 meadow ground, a considerable part of which yields very good grass, and the remainder may be easily improved and watered by a branch of Brandywine, which runs through the tract. On said plantation is a tolerable good house, barn, stables, and other outhouses, a saw-mill in good repair, erected about two years ago, an exceeding good orchard, which commonly produces upwards of 40 barrels of cyder per annum. For terms, apply to Doctor SAMUEL KENNEDY, in the Great Valley. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, lying and situate in Chester county, West Fallowfield township, late the property of Thomas Gibson, deceased, containing 184 acres of land, held by a warrant right, 40 acres cleared, the rest woodland, 10 acres of meadow made, a good orchard, two good dwelling-houses, one on each end of the above tract, good barn and other out-houses. The above place, lying on a public road, situated suitable for any public business, such as tavern or store. The sale to begin on Monday, the second of April 1770. Where attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by us, JAMES M'CORMICK, and ANDREW GIBSON, Administrators. †

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in New-Castle, a Servant MAN, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, thick bushy Hair, large Eyes: Had on, a grey coloured Cloth Surtout Coat, with a fall-back Cape, spotted Jacket, Check Shirt, yellow Velvet Breeches, new Shoes and Stockings. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so as his Master may have him again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. It is imagined he is gone to Philadelphia. THOMAS PUSEY.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last night, from the subscriber, living at Christiana Bridge, in New-Castle county, a servant man, named William Watters, a shoemaker by trade, a likely well set fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, smooth face, very talkative, and amorous with women; he has been in the country several years, and well acquainted in Philadelphia, and several parts of the country; it is likely he will endeavour to get towards New-York, Boston, or some part to the northward. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to me, shall receive, if taken in this government, Six Dollars; if in the province of Pennsylvania, Twelve Dollars; if in the Jerseys, Twenty Dollars; if in New-York, or Boston, Fifty Dollars, paid by me

March 20, 1770. ALLEN GILLESPIE.

N. B. He went off in company with another runaway man, named Thomas Littler, a lusty likely man, 5 feet 8 inches high.—As the above Watters has been guilty of every base crime, excepting murder, I make no doubt but every good man will exert himself, in detecting such a villain. I do forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with the above Watters. Allen Gillespie. ¶

THE Members of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP FOR INSURING HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, are hereby notified, That their annual Election for the Choice of twelve Directors and a Treasurer, for the ensuing Year, will be held at the Court-House, on Monday, the 9th of April next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon. MATTHEW CLARKSON, Clerk.

TO BE RENTED,

TWO plantations and tracts of land, situate in New Britain township, in the county of Bucks, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and one from Buttler's mill, on the north branch of Neshaminey creek, and may be entered on the beginning of April next; one of them containing 110 acres, about 12 acres thereof are good meadow, with a never failing spring of water near the dwelling-house, two orchards of about 160 apple-trees, barn, stables, and other improvements. The other of them containing 80 acres, about 10 acres thereof good meadow, with a stone house, a good orchard, barn, stables, and other improvements. Also one other plantation, and tract of land, containing 170 acres, in Plumstead township, in the said county, 34 miles from Philadelphia, near Hart's tavern, about 50 acres thereof cleared, some meadow, and much more may be made; there being on this land two houses, it may be so divided as to suit two families. And another tract of 103 acres of land, in Chesnut-Hill township, in the county of Northampton. For terms, apply to DAVID KENNEDY. ¶

Chester-mill, Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, Feb. 25, 1770.

THE Subscriber having built a Blacksmith's Shop, and furnished it with a compleat Sett of Tools, &c. &c. gives this public Notice, That he will take in a Person, properly qualified for carrying on the Business, on advantageous Terms. The Situation is healthy, and in an exceeding good Part of the Country. Any Person applying, will do well to bring a Recommendation for his being a good Workman. A single Person will suit best. WILLIAM MINOR. ¶ 4 W.

JOHN WEBSTER, of this City, Upholder, having assigned over unto us, the Subscribers, all his Effects, Rights, and Credits, for the Benefit of his Creditors; all Persons indebted to him are desired to make speedy Payment, and all those to whom he is indebted, are desired to send in their Accounts, in order that a Dividend may be made of such Monies as are, and may, come into the Hands of the Assignees by the 31st of this instant March.----All Persons who neglect sending in their Accounts, duly proved, by that Time, will be excluded the first Dividend. RICHARD WILLING, THOMAS FISHER, and JOSEPH DEAN, Assignees.

Chester, March 19, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the tenth Day of April next, at one o' clock, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract, or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 396 acres, more or less, with a water corn grist or merchant mill thereon erected, situate in East Fallowfield township, in the county of Chester, bounded by lands of Joseph Davies, John Hannum, Esq; Robert Burns, and others; there is a large quantity of good meadow on the premises, and other good improvements; late the estate of Robert Kerr, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1770.

IN Pursuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, on the Fifth Day of April next, at the London Coffee-House, two contiguous Messuages or Tenements, and Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate on the North-side of Union-street, in the City of Philadelphia, each of the said Lots containing in Breadth 15 Feet, and in Length or Depth 100 Feet; the said two Lots together being bounded Southward, with Union-street aforesaid, Westward, by Ground of William Lownes, Northward, by Cyprus Alley, and Eastward, with a Lot of Jacob Lewis; having the Privilege of Cyprus Alley aforesaid; late the Real Estate of JOSHUA PANCOAST, *late of the said City, Carpenter, deceased; the whole subject to a Groundrent of* Four Pounds, Sixteen Shillings, *lawful Money of Pennsylvania, payable to the Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia, with Liberty to purchase off in seven Years.*

¶ HANNAH PANCOAST, *Administratrix.*

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On Tuesday, the Tenth of April next, by MARY LOUTTIT, Executrix of JAMES LOUTTIT, deceased, and to be entered on the First of June next following,

SEVEN Acres of Land, lying on Turner's Creek, in Kent County, Maryland, where Mr. James Louttit formerly lived, and kept Store, and where Messrs. Tobias Rudolph, and Donaldson Yeates, now keep a Store. There is a good Frame Dwelling-House, with two Rooms below, and two above Stairs, with a Cellar, a sawed Log Kitchen and Stable, a Garden paled in, a good Log Dwelling-House, for a Tradesman to live in, with a Cellar, a good sawed Log Store-House, with a Compting-Room, a Wharff, and a Granary, sufficient to store 3000 Bushels of Grain; Vessels that do not draw above 10 Feet Water, may, at a moderate Tide, load at the End of the Wharff, and go out of the Creek into Sassafras River, which is about half a Mile from the Wharff. The Harbour for Vessels in the Creek is remarkably good. The County in general, and particularly the Neighbourhood the above Land lies in, is noted for its Fertility of Soil, the large Quantity, and good Quality of Grain it produces; the natural Situation of the Place itself, is so advantageous for Trade, and so capable of Improvement, as cannot fail rendering it extremely valuable to any Gentleman that inclines to pursue the mercantile Business. Eight Months Credit will be given for the Payment of the Money, the Purchaser giving Bond, and paying Interest for the same

MARY LOUTTIT.

N. B. The Sale to be on the Land. ¶ 7 W.

IN Pursuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, held at Philadelphia, for the County of Philadelphia, will be exposed to Sale, by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 31st Day of March instant, on the Premises, a certain Log-Messuage, or Tenement, Plantation, and Tract of Land, situate in Douglass Township, in the said County of Philadelphia, bounded by Lands of Felty Skithter, Ludowick Pickle, Matthias Reichart, and Ludowick Herring, containing 50 Acres; late the Estate of Peter Boocher, deceased; the Sale to begin at two o' Clock in the Afternoon. GEORGE DIETER BOOCHER, SEBASTIAN BOOCHER, Administrators. ¶

Chester, March 7, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

By public vendue (in pursuance of a deed of trust, for that purpose executed) at the house of Adam Clayton, in Marcus-Hook, in the county of Chester, on the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A Certain messuage or tenement, and lot of ground, situate in Marcus-Hook aforesaid, opposite the Market-place, containing in front, on the said Market-place, 40 feet, and in depth, 200 feet. And also a certain piece of upland and meadow ground, near Marcus-Hook bridge, and adjoining Marcus-Hook creek, containing 3 acres and 84 perches, bounded by the said creek, by the road leading from the King's road to Marcus-Hook, and by lands of John Smith, and Mordecai Cloud.

Attendance will be given on the day of sale, and the conditions, which will be easy, will be made known by

‡ HENRY HALE GRAHAM.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered on the 15th of April next,

A PLANTATION, situate in West-Caln Township, Chester County, containing about 230 Acres, with a large new two Story Stone House, well finished, very convenient for a Store, lying on the great Road leading from Wilmington to Lancaster. For Terms, apply to JOSEPH DEAN, in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*